Amusements.

EDEN MUSEE-S-Waxworks and Concert. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-Every Evening-Vaude

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA-8-Vaudeville. KOSTER & BIAL'S S-Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN 8:15 to 12-Vaude-

MANHATTAN BEACH-Rice's Evangeline and Pain's PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-Vaudeville.

TERRACE GARDEN-The Merry War.

Amusements Announcements Business Notices Bankers and Brokers	10 3 Mircellaneous 10 3-6
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Excursions Financial Elections Financial For Sale Help Wanted Instruction	9 5 Special Notices 12 5 6 9 4 5 Steamboats 9 5 6 8 8 4 Summer Resorts 9 5 6 8 5 Teachers 9 6

Business Notices.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, Aug. 6.—Temperature to-day t noon, seventy-six degrees.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1896.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Monsignor Martinelli, the newly appointed Papal Legate, will arrive in the United States at the end of September. ==== Emperor William of Germany is said to be suffering from catarrh of the throat, at Wilhelmshohe. The British House of Lords adjourned after making several amendments to the Irish Land bill. ==== It is reported from Paris that the Court of Appeals has quashed the sentence of DOMESTIC.-Major McKinley received many

callers, who brought encouraging reports from their localities. - Thomas B. Reed was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ist District of Maine === Many State Conventions of the different parties were held, in Michigan ex-Mayor Pingree was nominated for Governor by the Republicans; the Wisconsin Republicans nominated Edward Scoffeld; in Georgia Thomas E. Watson controlled the Populist Convention, and the sentiment was against fusion with the Democrats. === Delegates to ce of gold Democrats began to arrive in Indianapolis. ____ The New-York Yacht Club fleet held races and a fête in Newport harbor. == The War Department awarded a number of gun contracts at favorable prices.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Democratic Honest Money League sent a delegate to the Indianapolis conference, and instructed him to fight the nomination of a third ticket. Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee left the city for Cleveland. ==== The Rapid Transit Board rejected the Gould-Sage plans for rapid transit. - There was coniderable talk among members of the various epublican clubs, favoring union of the clubs in the different Assembly districts. === General Howard Carroll's artillery column started on its march to the State Camp. === Miss Cecil Charles arrived here on the steamer City of Washington, having evaded the Spanish spics at Havana. - Brooklyn defeated Philadelphia at baseball by 11 to 10. = Stocks and

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Continued heat, local thunder-showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 93 degress; lowest, 80; average, 84%.

Buyers of The Tribune will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154 Nassum St., every case of failure of a train boy or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

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The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man,

The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, owny from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week, no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular city and mail editions. Two papers for the expense of one.

Before his departure from the city yesterday. after a stay of ten days here, Mr. Hanna expressed his satisfaction with the progress of the campaign up to this time. The headquarters here are in good running order, and the chairman intends to divide his time for the coming three months nearly equally between Chicago and New-York. From his observations thus far he is convinced that the Republican cause is steadily gaining ground. While, to use his own result, no one is better aware than he that the work of the campaign is yet to be done, and that a great deal of the hardest kind of work needs to be done between now and November.

Mr. Wauhope Lynn, who holds the office of a Civil Justice in this town, is not a man of commanding influence, outside of a small and select circle, and his rabid utterances on the political situation will attract only casual attention. But what can be thought of an official who in a public meeting says that he hopes to see "financial ruin," hopes to see Wall Street | bears the stamp of credibility. The French and "swept from its foundations," and cries out "Go on with the revolution!"? Little of the "judicial | the British fleet, but even that is doubtful. Still | teacher with ideas at once so simple and compretemper" here, truly. Mr. Lynn should get out of the place he fills on the bench of one of our minor courts before he takes further steps to proclaim himself an Anarchist and revolutionist.

The Rapid Transit Commission has rejected ed while they staked their all in an attack upon battan Company, on the ground that it has no lieved. But if they did, there are plenty of ex- thing to do with common schools was treated to go, if his early affidavits will not hold water. sower to authorize the building of a surface pert and impartial naval authorities who are, with fine scorn by the friends of the old Tam- The courts will define his responsibilities in re-

road as proposed by the elevated railway peo ple. Whether this means the end of negotiations with the Manhattan concern remains to be seen; but it seems probable that the rejected plan will be modified and again laid before the Commissioners. That, however, must be regarded as a side issue, in view of the Commission's determination to have plans prepared for an underground system under Elm-st., with a strict limitation of cost to \$30,000,000. The members of the Commission are not a unit as to the wisdom of this plan, but it is apparently practicable, and it is expected to escape the objections that proved fatal to the Broadway scheme.

There can be no misunderstanding of the temper of the Populist Convention in Georgia, which met yesterday at Atlanta, with "Tom" Watson as the central figure. Its platform has not been completed and no declaration on the Presidential question has been made as yet, but Watson is the master of the Convention and its action will be a reflection of his feeling. The watchword of the gathering is, "No Watson, no Bryan," and the apparent intention is to force Sewall off the National ticket, or, failing that, to support Populist candidates for both President and Vice-President. If Watson understands the sentiment of his friends in other Southern States, the same course will be pursued throughout that section, and the Middleof-the-Road men will stand up and be numbered on their own account on Election Day.

The most cheering news of the day is that the silver craze is rapidly yielding to argument and information already, even where it has been strongest. There is no wisdom in underestimating its force, and in several States it is still strong enough to warrant apprehension, if there were not reason to believe that an active campaign would materially reduce it. But it is the almost universal testimony of close observers that it has been wildly exaggerated by the politicians, who, having staked their future on the success of the fight against honest money, are now desperately anxious to prevent any reaction. The formation of strong Republican clubs in such a State as Colorado, the growing disposition of the people in the Pacific States and in the wool-growing mountain States not to sacrifice Protection for the benefit of silver mine owners, are all hopeful signs.

Secretary Morton's declaration against Bryan and his platform indicates that the number of Democrats who will vote against Bryan in his own State will be considerable. The almost solid refusal of the German voters to support the party of repudiation adds to Bryan's difficulty at home, and in all other Western States. But he has now to confront, also, the passionate resentment of the Populists at Chairman Jones's utterance, and at the tricky device by which it seems to be intended to prevent any notification to Bryan of his nomination by the Populists, and therefore any acceptance or rejection of it by him. To the Populists it appears certain that it never was intended to allow Mr. Bryan to commit himself as a Populist in the least degree, but to run him as a Democrat only, and to force into the Democratic ranks all who want to support him, or desire a share in the distribution of spoils if he should

All the ingenious fusion arrangements which the leaders of both parties are contriving at the West are liable to be rendered barren by this row between the Democratic National Committee and the Populists of the South. Mr. Watson, of Georgia, was quick to see and to seize his advantage. His swift answer to Chairman Jones would have been less swift and less uncompromising if he had not known full well the meaning of the juggling resolution passed by Sepator Allen, but by nobody else, in the crazy closing moments of the Populist Convention, glving the Executive Committee plenary power to do as it pleased-to pitch Watson off the ticket if necessary, or to legalize any kind of fusion. This and the refusal to appoint any committee to notify Bryan of his nomination disclose the intention which, as Watson says. is to reproduce the fusion of Jonah with the whale. All the adroitness of Senator Gorman will be taxed to bring about even a nominal truce between the contending elements, each and some time. No matter who or where. It wanting to swallow and exterminate the other. | was a quotation. It goes into the official copy If he succeeds with the conventions and leaders, how will be succeed with the Populist

voters of the South and West? It is one thing to contrive a fusion of tickets for electors, but another and very different thing to get all the Populists and all the Democrats to vote for the same ticket. The Sugar Trust Senators, who put through the tariff of "perfidy and dishonor," showed wonderful capacity for overcoming obstacles, but they had to deal with forty individuals. This is a different matter. Half a million voters cannot be handled exactly as one handles pawns on a chessboard, particularly if they are half a million cranks, every man preternaturally suspicious of gold bugs and political | with new timber and make it something differtricks, and filled with faith in his own attainments as a statesman and economist. The nomination of Bryan was troublesome to begin with. The nomination of Sewall seemed to have been expressly designed to kill Bryan. Then came the crazy Populist Convention and platform, and | Bryan wishes he hadn't. He has heard from the nomination of Watson, making it necessary for Bryan and his backers to choose between Sewall and the straightout Populists, who spurn any candidate who dares not acknowledge himself their nominee. Evidently Mr. Bryan has occasion to come East about this time.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

The sensational article on "English Anxietics," which appeared a fortnight ago in "Die Hamburger Nachrichten," was attributed directly to Prince Bismarck. That it was his, or was inspired by him, is by no means evident. "Die Nachrichten" is commonly called Prince Bismarck's paper, and he doubtless is able to make use of its columns whenever he wishes to do so. But he is neither its editor nor its censor, nor does every article it prints necessarily reflect his opinions. The general tone of this article is, moreover, such as to discredit the theory of his authorship. Not even his well-known hatred of England would lead him to blurt out so wild an attack upon her when there was no possible end to be served thereby. But whether the article was his or not, and whatever its purpose, it seems to have fallen decidedly flat. It has been widely copied and commented upon, but there is no indication that it has caused any disquiet words, Mr. Hanna is not worrying about the or added in the least degree to the supposed anxieties of the British Government and people.

If the article is to be believed, Great Britain is at the mercy of France and Russia. Their united fleets could easily destroy hers, opening the way for their armies to invade England and dictate terms of peace in London itself. This Great Britain realizes, and hence her anxiety. and the feverish zeal with which she is bidding for the friendship and protection of the Triple Alliance. All of which is very fine, from the anti-British point of view; or would be if there were any tangible or visible foundation for it. As a matter of fact, however, not one item of it Russian fleets united might be stronger than more doubtful is it that they would be enough stronger to be able to destroy it, when it would and on the aggressive. Would those two Pow- and elsewhere will be led in the right direction ers venture to leave their own coasts undefend-

confident the result would be another Trafalgar. To say that in this generation any hostile Power will be able to land an army upon the shore of England, an army strong enough to hold its ground for a single day, is to speak against fearful odds. "Plans for the Invasion and Conquest of England" may be in the pigeon-holes of all the War Offices of the military Powers. They are likely to remain there. The rats in the fable had a fine plan for putting a bell upon the cat, but they never did it. There is, at any rate, no perceptible anxiety

in England on that subject. Neither can there be seen any attempts to win the favor of the Triple Alliance. On the other hand, it looks at this distance very much as though the Triple Alliance, or some members of it, were trying uncommonly hard to win the favor of Great Britain. Germany herself seems to be much afraid that England will induce Italy to join her in a Dual League and let the Triple Alliance go. That would unquestionably be to the advantage of Italy, and it would as certainly be disastrous to the two Central European Powers. Even were Germany able to face both ways and deal with France and Russia at once, Austria-Hungary would not be able to mass one great army on the Russian frontier and keep another in reserve on the Italian; and neither of them could hold the sea or defend her own coasts for a day. Indeed, the damage her withdrawal would do to the other two Powers is perhaps the strongest reason for Italy's remaining in the Triple Alliance, and for England's refraining from any attempts to get her out of it. England is able to stand alone. She does not need Italy. Germany and Austria-Hungary do need Italy. If the maintenance of the Triple Alliance means continued peace, by all means let it be maintained. The spectacle of the German nations fighting for life against the Gauls and Slavs is one the world has no desire to see.

A TOO PREVIOUS CANDIDATE.

Mr. Bryan just at present wishes he hadn't. He is very smart, of phenomenal eloquence, knows all there is to know, is preparing to come to New-York, turn himself loose and sweep the country off its feet. He is a phenomenon and a prodigy. But there are several things in his bright and shining career that he wishes he hadn't done. Even in the hurry of preparation for the greatest effort of his life, when he is to surpass the Dog Show, the Horse Show and Barnum combined in making Madison Square Garden a centre of attraction, he finds time for vain regrets and schemes to teach the unforgetful to forget. But records are bad things, and memories are hard to get away from, and words which seemed wonderfully clever, policies which seemed exceedingly popular, and tricks which seemed surpassingly wise when the enthusiastic fit was on, now have a troublesome aspect when viewed calmly and at leisure.

Mr. Bryan has descended for a time from the tripod. The prophetic mood is off him. The necessity of facing a practical campaign may not cure the bighead fever, but, like the doctor of the story, it is death on fits. The Boy Orator was as proud as could be over the sensational speech with which he talked himself into a nomination. He was just like any other boy who had turned a phrase and made all the old people who listened to him say, "How smart our William is." He stood still and smiled benignantly while his "cross of gold" and "crown of thorns" motto was shouted with enthusiasm. He had made a watchword. He had been inspired. He would sweep the country with his battle-cry. But the country is not a convention of excitable fanaties with a touch of religious mania, who, after the manner of victims of that type of allenism, are on familiar terms with divinity and the master of the lightnings. The country is composed of sober, sensible people, who respect sacred things and do not, like the cartman of fable, call on Jupiter at every turn to pry their wheels out of the mire. It is these people who are now putting Mr. Bryan to the test, and they are not in the least carried away by sensational rhetoric. Before their rigid scrutiny the young orator trembles, and wishes he hadn't tossed the crucifixion so glibly about on the sea of his words. He has suddenly discovered that he was not the real author of the blasphemy. Somebody else said it somewhere of his speech in quotation marks. If he could only get rid of it entirely, but he can't!

Then there is that platform which was adopted with so great enthusiasm, and which with youthful impetuosity he hastened to say met his absolute approval. These same people of honesty and common-sense have been looking that over. They have been giving some pretty vigorous opinions about the proposal to annul contracts and introduce a reign of confiscation. Mr. Bryan has heard them, and he wishes he hadn't been so ready to jump without looking. He cannot go back, so his managers are doing the best they can to strengthen the platform ent from the one which met his approval. When Senator Hill proposed a resolution to protect existing contracts he was laughed out of the Convention. His amendments were rejected with scorn by Mr. Bryan and his friends. Now Mr. the people who speak after the voice of the cranks has subsided. The campaign managers are trying to soothe their indignation by doctoring the records and saying that the Hill amendments belong in the platform. Unfortunately for them, the people remember how bravely they proclaimed their aversion to those amend-

Another thing Mr. Bryan wishes he hadn't done. That was to court a Populist nomination. Now he sits with a gift in his hand which he dares not accept and is afraid to throw away. He thought it would be a fine thing to get help from St. Louis. His managers went there and worked harder for his nomination than they had to do at Chicago. They won, and now they wish they hadn't. The Populist nomination with had enough nominations.

DR. GILMAN ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, president of Johns Hop-

kins University, contributes to the current numher of "The Independent" a paper on "The Improvement of Public Schools," the first effect of which is to cause renewed regret that this city should have falled to secure the services of a sclipse. He shines like a mackerel in the moonhensive concerning primary instruction. Later by them.

When Dr. Gilman's name was first presented

shows that the universities are doing most valuable work in deepening interest in schools and improving teaching methods. President Ellot has given much help in improving courses of study. Dr. Stanley Hall's studies of "child life" have contributed materially to the teaching sci- ministration and validate its multifarious and ence, and all over the country professors are at work through extensive courses vitalizing primary teaching and inspiring those who conduct it. The Regents in this State receive a tribute for their good influence. Dr. Gilman sees a tendency to select fewer teachers of common schools from the ranks of young college graduates. He would not attempt to change this, but he argues for filling school boards to a large extent with these graduates, associating them with parents and older persons to balance their possible desire for too radical reforms. He asks that politics be kept absolutely from influence on the schools, and this desire will be echoed by every person who cares more for the future of the children than to help some wardheeler build up power among the friends of janitors and scrub-women. School trustees should be absolutely untrammelled by political or ecclesiastical influence, and it should be im possible for them to be put in a school by any such influence, kept there by it, or dismissed be cause of it. The kindergarten method has Dr. Gilman's

paraphernalia of the kindergarten be generally used. That is often impossible, and even undesirable. But the essence of the kindergarten is the formation of habits. Truth, attention, reverence, obedience, tidiness, order, good fellowship and courtesy should be inculcated by proc esses that give constant pleasure to the children. Though engaged in university work, Dr. Gilman does not forget that the great body of children who come from the public schools will not take higher courses, but will plunge at once into active life. They should be prepared for this. The eye and hand should receive far more training than is common. Drawing, which exercises both eye and hand, should be taught more thoroughly. But more than this is needed. Observation of Nature should be cultivated. Prac tical employments should not be forgotten. From the needle to the pencil, from the knife "to the box of tools, is an easy gradation, every "where possible, and every young person should "be carried through at least these stages of "'handleraft.' 'Look,' 'Do.' 'Think' and 'Re-"member are four lessons that ought to be en-'ioined upon every scholar, every day, through the period of adolescence."

favor. He does not recommend that all the

Then there is the question of character. Dr Gliman regrets that it is the religious people who through fear of instruction not absolutely to their own notion make possible the cry of "godless schools." This he holds is due to unnecessary timidity. Morals should be taught, parts of the Scripture, such as the Psalms and Gospels, might be studied if only people would agree about it. He suggests that two or three universities, including the Catholic University at Washington, might prepare a handbook on morality based on the Bible which would meet with general acceptance. There are controvert ed points in religion and in political economy, but he believes that the essential truths of both should be brought to the consciousness of every child. And every child should thoroughly learn the duties of the citizen, the organization of government, and be trained to be beyond the reach of spoilsmen's bribes and appeals to ignorance where his country is concerned.

NERVOUS ABOUT THEIR PLATFORM.

Here is the financial plank of the platform adopted at Chicago, which Mr. Bryan said met absolute approval:

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract."

Since getting a notion of the popular opinion of this declaration Mr. Bryan has been trying to run away from it and amend it by the addition of words which at the Convention his separating the grades, with results much to the is not surprising. The wonder would be if anybody could be found who in calm moments would not be ashamed of such a platform. The sible. declaration of the Republican Convention on this subject was as follows:

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free colunge of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote: and, until such agreement can be tained, the existing gold standard mus-

Republicans are proud of that plank. Honesty is in every line of it. They have no need to sneak new things into their platform.

Whether or not Gleason committed perjury

thirty years ago in swearing that he was only eighteen years old when he was really twenty is a question more important in Long Island City than the validity of the Bull unigenitus or the proper boundaries of British Guiana. It of his administrative acts, and, of course, has a critical bearing on his moral worth and standing. One of his countrymen, interrogated as to his birth, said he was not present at that transaction. Gleason would not say this, though he might plead that he did not consent to its date, and ought not to be held responsible for any casual discrepancy between his statement in cases of perjury, else he might maintain that its complications threatens to bring the whole come important enough to have it raked up campaign to ruin. Yet they cannot tell the Pope against him. He had not then grown his musulists their help is not wanted. They went to tache, nor put forth the bud of his political St. Louis and begged for the favor. They asked talents, which has since expanded into bloom, that the platform be made to conform to that and his battle-axe had not yet been lifted into at Chicago, and urged the necessity of Populist | the awed and dazzled eye of history. In fact, concessions. The Populists made concessions. Gleason was then only a rudiment, bearing the They gave Bryan the nomination that he want- same relation to his full-blown self that the ed and a platform to suit his case. All they kept | tadpole bears to the monarch of the marsh. was second place on the ticket. That they He was anything and any age you please, and wanted so as to hold their party together. Mr. if anybody wanted it sworn to, why not? It is Bryan was not entirely satisfied. But he said rather hard to fish up a mouldy old deposition would consider what to do. Now he wishes to effect another one that is, to turn him out, he hadn't. He played for the nomination, then and send him to do time with the Czar of Coney he made a bluff of devotion to Sewall, which Island. But he may circumvent his enemies he threw aside to see how he could fix things yet. They are on his track like hunters on the with Watson. Now he finds he cannot fix them spoor of a rhinoceros, but he may show the deeasily, and he wishes he had known when he fensive energies of that thick-skinned unicorn, and rip them up, hip and thigh, strewing the earth with their fragments. At present they working the machinery of the courts for all it is worth, and claim to be loaded down with evidence against him. He is apparently nearing his Austerlitz or Waterloo, and which it will be

Everybody would be sorry to see him in light, shedding his beam some distance beyond his neighborhood, and if it is shut off it will comes a desire to think over his propositions be like turning off the lights at a pantomime. be at home and on the defensive and they abroad and the hope that school authorities in this city. He is a contribution to the gayety of the nations, and is more amusing than Bartholomew Fair or a Coney Island sideshow, besides being ten times as noisy. Still, if he is really not a citizen the plan for extensions submitted by the Man- their Island enemy? It is scarcely to be be- here the idea of a college president having any- the fact must be ascertained, and he will have

many management of the schools. Dr. Gilman gard to them, unless in the interval he disperses them with his battle-axe, which he would not heritate to do for a moment if they held their sittings in his balliwick. If he has not been Mayor all this time, it will take a legislative commission to unweave the web of his Adconsecutive invalidities.

David B. Hill will not succeed in throwing a large amount of dust in the eyes of the public this year by repeating his old war-cry, "I am a Democrat." The question is, What is a Democrat in this year of grace? There will have to be some definitions in this campaign, and new names will have to be employed if things are to be designated as they ought to be

The buttle of the metals arrays unexpected forces on both sides, and while the American Socialists favor sliver, those of Germany are on the side of gold, their argument being that with free silver the prices of the necessaries of life would advance, while their wages would not, and they would be worse off than they are at present. They are not miracles of political wisom, but their position on this question shows that they can see as far into a grindstone as their neighbors, and further than some of them, and that, much as their principles are against them, they are not without discourse of reason. When the wind is southerly they know a hawk from a handsaw as well as anybody, and have as clear a perception of the side their read is buttered on.

Mr. Bryan has seen fit to make more than a undred corrections and alterations in the text of his Chicago speech, which is to be scattered broadcast over the country from the Democratic headquarters. One of the most important of these is the placing of the sentence about the crown of thorns and cross of gold in inverted commas. The Boy Orator ought to add a footnote telling to whom he is indebted for his striking climax, which he employed with great effect on several occasions before "enthusing" the Chicago Convention with it.

The renomination of Thomas B. Reed has a pleasing and familiar sound. It is one of the things that are matters of course every two years. And in Mr. Reed's case renomination is equivalent to re-election.

Mr. George G. Brown has been the faithful and efficient secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Education for several years. So satisfactory have his services been that recently the Committee on Finance agreed to recommend an increase of \$1,000 a year in his salary. To the surprise of the public at large, if not of that of his friends, Mr. Brown has put a veto on this proposal, saying that "In view of the problems in financial and monetary matters with which the city is confronted, this is not the most suitable time for "such action." This is said to be the first time a Brooklyn official ever refused a proffered increase in salary. The incident is rare enough, at all events, in municipal history to warrant more than an incidental notice. It is needless to say that Mr. Brown's suggestion has been heeded and the committee's recommendation "withheld for the

The Jones-Watson feud is not something to be easily composed. Watson is a fighter "from the word go," and he has no intention of being forced to take a back seat. Senator Jones is not likely to offend by the indiscreet use of his tongue again, but it is impossible for him to undo what has already been done. No railroad accident of a decade has furnished

a more fruitful subject for exhaustive investigation than the horror at Atlantic City. And one result of the investigation should be the beginning of an earnest movement to make it impossible for railroads to cross each other at a common level. Something in this direction has been done by railroads themselves, the most notable instance we recall being the change of grades of the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central roads at Elizabeth three or four years ago. That crossing was always considered a source of danger, but by good management or good luck no serious accident ever occurred there. Finally the companies, in their own interest, incurred the large expense of advantage of themselves and the public. There are many such dangerous crossings in the country. They ought to be abolished as soon as pos

Democratic legislation for the creation of a deficit in the Treasury continues to demonstrate its success. What a start we have made on the new fiscal year, with the expenditures for the first month almost \$13,000,000 larger than the

Two Pacific coast fools are going to try to erawl across the Continent on their hands and knees, starting next February, and expecting to occupy about ten months in the journey. The experiment is uninteresting from any point of view, presenting the fools in the performance of an entirely useless and repulsive task, but in spite of this the crawlers expect to draw paying audiences at towns on their way. So far, the most notable feature of the proposed enterprise is that a number of apparently respectable professional persons give it countenance and certify to the good moral character of the contestants. They are doctors and members of boards of health and athletic professors, and they cerconcerns his official status as well as the legality tify that the experiment will not be dangerous to life or limb, and are apparently proud that their town is to supply the principals of such an heroic adventure. The crawlers would be better employed in any useful industry, and the local doctor might find something better to do than to encourage such an absurd proceeding. If the fools persist, they cught to be spanked from one end of the course to the other, and then brayed for awhile in a mortar, useless as that corrective has in like cases been certified

There is a pleasant sound, in this dogday weather, in the announcement that a free playground, established by the Union Settlement Association, is to be opened in an uptown street in a few days. This association has set an example that is worthy of imitation by similar societies in other parts of the city.

PERSONAL.

An effort is being made to induce the Prince of Wales to place himself at the head of a movement for celebrating at Bristol, in June, next year, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of North America by John and Sebustian Cabot, who sailed from Bristol. It is hoped that the foundation stone of the memorial will be laid by the Prince of Wales simul-taneously with one laid in Canada. Daniel B. Hagar, who has just died at Sharon,

Mass., was one of the notable educators of Massahusetts. "In 1865," says "The Boston Transcript," he became principal of the Salem Normal School, and for thirty-one years he was at the head of that well-known institution, graduating during that well-known institution, grains During his his regime more than 3,500 pupils. During his life he was officially connected with all the greater State and National associations, and was many tires honored with elections to the highest places of preferment. He was for many years the Editor of 'The Massachusetts Teacher' and besides many educational addresses he wrote a series of mathematical textbooks." Charles Dickens, the son of the novelist, who

died a few weeks ago, was named Charles "Boz" by his father, but when he grew to man's estate he dropped his middle name. James Douglas Reid, United States Consul at

Dunfermline, Scotland, will be present at the Na- Vaca ional Convention of the Telegraph Association, in Pittsburg, on September 9. Mr. Reid, who is effectionately known as the "Grand Old Man of Telegraphy," is a Scotchman by birth, and was assistant to Henry O. Reilly, who built the first telegraph line under contract with the first patents, between Lancaster and Harristurg, Penn. He was later made superintendent of the Magnetic Telegraph Company by Professor Morse,

and superintendent of the Atlantic and Ohio lin from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. In subseque years he became superintendent of the Nation lines, comprising about all there was in telegrapi at that time. He retained his position until ti general absorption of telegraph lines by ti Western Union.

The masters of Eton College have placed a brand tablet in memory of Sir Joseph Barnby in the

Sims Reeves is about to make a tour through the British colonies, including Australia, where he gave a series of farewell concerts a few years ago.

THE GOULD PLAN REJECTED.

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS CALL

FOR NEW SPECIFICATIONS. COMMISSIONER STARIN SPEAKS IN OPPOSITION TO

> THE PLANS LAST SUBMITTED BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER

The Rapid Transit Commission met in the Home Life Insurance Building yesterday at. ternoon, and decided to reject the Gould-Sage plan for extending the elevated system, because it could not be compiled with, the Commission having no power to authorize the Gould synds cate to build a surface road, as was proposed in their plans for extensions. The Commission's session was an executive one, so that what discussion was had on the Gould proposition could not be learned.

to say what the tenor of the letter to be sent to the Gould-Sage people would be. He said it would be prepared next week, and would be issued probably from the office of E. M. Shepard the counsel of the Commission. After discussing the Gould proposition at

After the meeting Secretary Delafield declined

length, it was decided to reject it as it stood, and the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved. That a communication be for

warded by the president of this Board to the Manhattan Railway Company in conformity with the discussion had by this Board to-day, the form to be first approved by all the Commissioners present at this meeting." MR. STARIN'S OPPOSITION

The question then was taken up as to Chief

Engineer Parsons's plan as submitted at the last meeting, and John H. Starin made a long statement in opposition to it. Mr. Starin said that he was opposed to the Elm-st. route, as proposed by Mr. Parsons, because, in the first place, the street was worthless for such a purpose; second, because it ignored the great commercial centre of the city below the City Hall, which furnishes 40 per cent of the up traffic of both the cable and elevated roads; third, because it ignored the shopping district, and would really furnish only three miles of rapid transit. To consider the proposed route would only be thrashing old straw, he said, because, from an engineering point of view, the street was the worst that could be selected.

Mr. Starin said that he was still of the opinion that the underground road under Broadway should be proceeded with, and that the legal questions arising could be considered as they came up. He objected strongly to the interminable delay, and he thought that in securing the consents of property-owners the former Commission had laid the foundation for real rapid transit through Broadway, Mr. Staria argued that the Commission was only the creature of the Legislature, and as such it should formulate a plan at once and proceed with it as the Legislature directed. Opposition should not paralyze the Commission, as the question was one of the commercial life or death of vast portions of the city, and the sooner the battle was made hot with energetic efforts the sooner would victory come. Before asking for further instructions Mr. Starin thought the Commission should know what laws it already had.

A NEW PLAN PROPOSED.

Then a new proposition was brought before the Commission, and it met with the approval of Commissioners Orr, Claffin and Steinway. After the whole matter had been discussed, the following resolutions were offered:

Resolved. That the Chief Engineer be, and he ereby is directed to submit to this Board, at as

early a date as possible, routes and a scheral pan of rapid transit, which shall conform to the following conditions:

First—Total cost, after abundant allowance for contingencies, not to exceed \$20,000,000.

Second—Route: To proceed from the southern terminus at or near the Postoffice, and under the City Hall Park and Park Row to Elm-st and Fourth-ave., to or near the Grand Central Station, and there to divide into an east and west side route. The west side route to proceed under Forty-second-8t. to Broadway and the Boulevard to a point above one-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. The east side route to proceed under Fark-ave, and across and beyond the Harlem River, as distant a point as the proposed limit of cost will permit.

Third—The railroad to have four tracks to the junction of the east and west side routes, and above that point two tracks on each route, except that a third track for express service shall be added on both routes, when conveniently and economically possible.

Fourth—The road to be in tunnel, except on the east side at Manhattan Valley, One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st.

Fifth—Plans to be so drawn as to permit further extensions in the future from the south and north termini, and permitting the two and three track portions to be widened into a four-track system without unnecessary expense or interruption of traffic.

Resolved, further, That the Chief Engineer be authorized to call upon counsel of the Commission

trame.

Resolved, further, That the Chief Engineer be authorized to call upon counsel of the Commission for such advice as he may deem necessary in the prosecution of the work hereby directed. Both counsel and engineer by resolution were

then authorized to serve the Commission at a compensation to be later determined.

Jesse W. Reno submitted his plans again to the Board and they were ordered filed.

Mrs. Fay Pierce wrote a letter to the Commission, advising that no plan be authorized that would in any way change the aspect of the Poe cottage to be placed in Poet's Park.

It was filed. It was filed.

Counsel reported the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, declaring the constitutionality of the act creating the

Commission.

The Commission then adjourned to meet the first Thursday in September.

MRS. ABBEY'S SUIT FOR SEPARATION. HER ATTORNEY ANGRY BECAUSE THE PROCEE

ING HAS BEEN MADE PUBLIC Charles W. Brooke, attorney for Mrs. Henry E.

Abbey in her suit for legal separation from her husband, is apparently angry that the news of the suit became known so early, for he has appealed to Justice Stover in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part II, for assistance in punishing the person who, in violation of the rules of the court, he says, made the story public. Mr. Brooke said to Justice the story public. Mr Brooke said to Justice Stover yesterday that before the order of the court reached his office a newspaper published the facts contained in it. Mr. Brooke also insinuated that the defendant had left the city to avoid having the order served upon him.

James McNierney, clerk of the court, asked Mr.

Brooke if he intended any reflection upon him in the matter, and Mr. Brooke replied that he did not whereupon the clerk said that he saw the lawyer's clerk leaving the courtroom in company with a reporter. Justice Stover asked Mr Brooke to put his allegations in the form of an affidavit, and said he would try to put the responsibility where it belonged. The lawyer left the courtreem declaring

that he intended to push the matter.
Southampton, Long Island, Aug. 6 (Special).—Mr.
Abbey denies all knowledge of papers being served
in regard to a suit for separation, but says that a
separation between him and his wife has existed
for a considerable period.

TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

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